

sion of Congress, entitled "an Act, providing "for the payment of the Invalid pensioners of "the United States," and that no claim of any assignee, under any transfer or power to receive the same be admitted, as valid to entitle any person to receive any part of the said arrears of pay, due to the officers or soldiers of the said lines, except as aforesaid.

This motion was committed to Mr. Bland, Mr. Williamson and Mr. Burke.

The bill for adjusting and satisfying the claims of the Baron de Steuben, as reported by the Committee of the whole, was taken up by the House. An amendment tantamount to a substitute for the whole bill, was moved by Mr. Boudinot; which proposed the payment of 7000 dollars, and an annuity of 1500 dollars during life, to commence from the first of January 1790; a motion was made, and carried to strike out 1500 dollars, to leave the sum blank.

The motion for striking out the first part of the bill, in order to admit this amendment, was determined by ayes and noes as follows.

Ayes, Messieurs Ash, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Brown, Contee, Floyd, Foster, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Livermore, Moore, Mullenberg, Ranfellaer, Schureman, Seney, Sherman, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sturges, Thatcher, Tucker, White, Williamson. 28.

Noes, Messieurs Ames, Benson, Bland, Burke, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Gale, Griffin, Heister, Huger, Huntington, Lawrence, Lee, Madison, Page, Scott, Smith (S. C.) Vining, Wynkoop, 21.

The amendment was put, and agreed to. Sundry other amendments consequent on this took place. It was then ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading, on Monday next.

Report of the Committee, on the petition of James Price, was read, which was, that he have leave to withdraw his petition.

The memorial of N. Twining, was referred to Mr. Lee, Vining and Mr. Burke. Adjourned till Monday.

THE TABLET.

No. CXII.

"Remove the excrescences of affection, fashion, party and passion, and man will of himself subside into common sense."

WHEN a person has discretion enough not to expose his follies, there is no fear of his moving with some reputation in almost any sphere of life. Various motives prompt men to assume a part, to which their talents are not well adapted; and it is not to be wondered at, that so many waste their abilities while they pursue the dictates of passion and caprice. Men do not so often miscarry from a defect of capacity as from a misapplication of it. Common sense does not require any great portion of intellects. It consists rather in a proper exercise of moderate abilities. Brilliant talents are usually connected with such strong foibles that they prove of little real value to the possessor, or to the rest of mankind.

The greatest men are often fools in certain instances, and at certain times. The violence of the imagination leads them into absurdities, while their reasoning powers are clear and perfect. We imagine wrong much more frequently than we reason wrong. Mr. Locke in his essay on the human understanding observes; "that madmen do not appear to have lost their faculty of reasoning; but having joined together some ideas very wrongly, they mistake them for truths, and err as men who argue right from wrong principles. Thus you shall see a distracted man fancying himself a King, with a right inference require suitable attendance, respect and obedience; others who have fancied themselves made of glass, have used the caution necessary to preserve their brittle bodies. Hence it comes to pass that a man who is very sober, and of a right understanding in every thing else, may in one particular be as frantic as any in Bedlam."

Common sense, though it is partly a negative kind of wisdom, is very essential in carrying a man through the world with honor or safety. The finest parts are no security against errors of judgment or conduct. In looking into the affairs of men, we see innumerable instances of folly and imprudence accompanied with eminent talents and accomplishments. So strange a compound is man, that the same person may be both the wisest and weakest being in existence.

P A R I S [France] March 4.
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

A DECREE passed for increasing the pay of the army. Each private is to receive, from the 1st of May next, an addition of 32 deniers to his present pay. Twelve deniers make a French sou; this augmentation amounts therefore, to two sou and an half and one-twentieth per man, per diem.

SATURDAY MARCH 6. A letter from Mr. Necker on the state of the Finances was read to the Assembly. The contents were far from being

agreeable. In the first place, the Members had the mortification to find that the nation was in danger of losing a Minister in whom the general confidence was placed; for he informed the Assembly that his health was so greatly impaired, that he must soon withdraw himself from the fatigue of public affairs, and go to Barres, Spa, or some other place, to drink the waters. But that before he quitted his then exalted but painful situation, he wished to speak some comfort to the Assembly, by shewing that there was good ground for a hope that the finances of the country would again appear in a flourishing state. But lest the hopes of the nation should be too sanguine on this head, Mr. Necker informed the Assembly, that it was still in a state of distress and embarrassment, which might become critical, if effectual resources were not soon discovered.

According to his calculations, the Treasury must receive an additional supply of upwards of Two Hundred Millions of Livres (or about 8,750,000 sterling) to be enabled to make good all charges upon it to the end of the year 1790.

Mr. NECKER observed, that if things could go on quietly, and without any violent shock, until the beginning of 1791, the State would be out of danger.

LONDON, March 22.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 14.

"We have just received advice from Brussels, that the propositions made by the new Sovereign of the House of Austria for an accommodation with the Netherlands, has experienced the same fate with the letters from Comte COBENZEL, said proposal having been rejected by the Congress, to which it was referred by the States of Brabant."

NEW-LONDON, April 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Barbados, to the printers of this paper, March 1, 1790.

"It is with pleasure I observe the rapid progress now making in manufactures in some of the States, which I have learnt chiefly from Mr. Cary's museum, but have not received so full an account of what is doing in New-England, as I could wish. Any information therefore which you may give me on this subject, will be acceptable. In particular, I beg to be informed what kind of oil your woollen-combers mix with their wool. In the West of England, a thick kind of olive-oil is used for that purpose; but the Society of Arts in London has published an account of edulcorating rancid train oil to such a degree of purity as to render it fit for the woollen manufacture. If this, or any other fish oil, is used in New-England and is found to answer the purpose well, it will be of singular benefit to the country, because the manufacture of wool, and the fishery will, in that case, assist and promote each other. But if this should not be found fit for the purpose, some of the Southern States should immediately begin the culture of the olive. Mr. Jefferson says, in his notes on Virginia, that every thing harder than the olive will thrive in that State, consequently the olive itself must thrive in the two Southern States, as it does in the southern parts of France.—When Mr. Adams resided as ambassador in England, an account was published of Mr. Corte's new method of separating the dross from iron, by which he made pig or ballast iron, remarkably tough in a short time. Mr. Adams, like a true patriot, sent over the account to New-England, and it was published in Cary's museum. You will be pleased to inform me if any persons, in the United States, have yet availed themselves of so valuable a discovery. The iron in New-England, I am told, is very brittle, therefore Mr. Corte's method of expelling the dross will be more necessary there than in Pennsylvania.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

The people of America endured various and dreadful evils during the contest with Britain. They justly expected that they should be rewarded by establishing a free government—the people of Rhode-Island made great exertions in the war, yet at the end of it, what have they obtained? Is property safe? Is it a government by law or by men? Is liberty enjoyed there—and if enjoyed, by whom—by a part, or the whole? When Boston a single town was oppressed in 1774, all America asserted her cause. If right may be violated and liberty destroyed in a part of the country with impunity and without redress, in the course of time and events it may be destroyed every where.—The distresses of Newport and Providence are truly deplorable.

Rhode-Island is divided by parties. Those who pay the duties are not the favorites of the government which imposes them, neither is much confidence placed in the wise and just disposal of the revenue; under such real necessities, and with so many causes of provocation and complaint, it is not in human nature to pay the duties cheerfully. A government so loosely and capriciously administered will not be able to prevent frauds. With ruin before their eyes, the traders will be forced upon the practice of smuggling—the State is favorably situated for illicit trade—instead of

paying duties to the national treasury, the citizens of the United States will in fact pay duties to the support of the government of Rhode-Island, for the people of the adjoining States are supplied with goods imported into that State. Frauds will multiply in proportion to the increased rate of duties imposed by Congress; because the profit of smuggling will incite to practise them. It is rather shameful to remain tributary to that State. Their governor in his public letter to the President last September, informed that they were taking measures to pay their part of the debt. Is it not time to ask if they are ready?

The collection of the national revenue has been more popular in this country than it ever was in any other. This does some honor to the government but more to the people. It would be a great evil if this general approbation should be converted into disgust; to neglect the State creditors would not gain their good will. But merely to do nothing for them is less exceptionable than to encroach upon the State funds, and to leave them without any provision. It would be absolute injustice, and those who would suffer or even apprehend loss would feel it with impatience, and spare no industry to make others feel for them—so much discontent engendered by funding part of the debt and taking away the funds from the other; with so many active causes to extend and increase it, will probably make the revenue the most precarious, and the collection the most turbulent, and generally obnoxious that ever was known. Between the two revenue systems, trade will be ground between the upper and nether mill-stone. What the political tendency of government scrambling against government for duties will be, it is not difficult to predict. But the extent of the evils and what the remedy will be and when it will come, cannot be foretold.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated April 28.

I understand the President has been indisposed lately—this is grievous intelligence, but such as I expected to hear—it is extremely difficult for a person of the best constitution, and in the prime of life to preserve a flow of health with such an infinity of care and solicitude on their mind—but in life's advance—and when the constitution begins to feel the shocks she early received in the public service, if intense application to public business is superadded at this period, the pillars of life will be undermined; and this I understand is the cause of the late indisposition; for your city is undoubtedly one of the healthiest situations in the United States, combining every advantage of climate, air and water.

A life so precious, should be watched with the eyes of Argus; Health so important, should be nurtured with the vigilance of Angels.—Constant exercise in the open air, and perpetually diversifying the scene, are as necessary as the circulation of the vital fluid.—That habit of application must be broken thro—or the Hope of the western world will fail.

I ask pardon for a deviation from my proper line; but to the prayers of millions, the most active attention should be added for the preservation of a life, which every one feels, but no one can express the importance of.

MARRIED]—At Portsmouth, (N. H.) by the Rev. Dr. Haven, TOBIAS LEAR, Esq. Secretary to the President of the United States; to Miss POLLY LONG, daughter to the Hon. Pierce Long, Esq. deceased.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Brig Friendship, Gardiner, Liverpool, 36 days.

—Harmony, Shackerly, St. Eustatia.

—Swallow, —, Dartmouth.

Schooner Patty, Lacy, Shelburne.

Sloop Hancock, Brown, Rhode-Island.

As this Gazette depends on its Subscription more particularly than any other newspaper—its patrons will realize that punctuality in payments is necessary to its existence.—The receipts of the first year to this time have fallen short one third of the actual expences of the publication—so that it remains to be determined whether a newspaper can be supported in the United States, without deluging it with Advertisements.—A large impression from the commencement of the second volume is struck off, to accommodate those subscribers who may incline to take the paper from that period.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an absent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the said chief justice by a creditor of the said Lewis M'Donald, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled, "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th April, 1786; he, the said chief justice, has directed all the said Lewis M'Donald's estate, within this state, to be seized, and that unless he shall discharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the same will be sold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.

New-York, May 7, 1790.

A Morning School is opened, by the subscriber, for YOUNG LADIES, at Harmony Hall, adjoining the Baptists burying ground, in Gold Street. Hours of attendance are from 6 till 8.—For further particulars, please to enquire of the Public's Obedient Servant,

GAD ELY.

N. B. The Young Ladies School which has been kept at No. 219 Queen-Street, is removed to the above place.

New-York, May 8, 1790.